

As Paul Jones said, we have just begun to fight.

Stormproof millinery would relieve the mind of many a grief.

Buy Thrift stamps and War Savings stamps every week of your life.

And a lot of folk are learning the value of repaired garments and shoes.

Among the uniforms which we respectfully salute is the begrimed suit of the worker.

Also, the thrift garden is speeding up production—an inspiration to every individual.

Remember, \$1.17 salted down now in Thrift stamps means a \$5 gold piece on January 1, 1923.

The price of bananas has soared. It seems the consumer is also and again to be skinned.

Aviation, appropriately enough, has at last been made a separate "wing" of the war department.

This kind of weather it is hard for the ultimate consumer to feel that he ever will want any coal.

Oil and water won't mix, but they don't look much worse together than a top coat with a straw hat.

If war stringencies continue our people may be reduced to the necessity of eating calories and proteins.

The boy who reaches his twenty-first birthday after this will be not only a man, but a fighting man.

It's cottage cheese now, but years ago it used to be called "Dutch cheese." However, it's the same old cheese.

There can be no patriotic objection against turning the cabbage grown in one's own garden into sauerkraut.

The feelings of the chickens seem also to have no consideration whatever in the tar and feather parties.

Every generation has to learn for itself that a canoe is no place for spooning. At least, the survivors do.

Last summer the seashore resorts were on the lookout for sharks. This year they are watching for submarines.

There ought to be a medal, too, for the patient housewife who toils from sun to sun over work that is never done.

As he surveys the vastness of the fields of potatoes the potato bug might as well give up in despair. Yet he never does.

The only trouble with the new daily communique from General Pershing is that the French accent doesn't fit the type machines.

Nobody wonders at the wonderful endurance under trial of the American woman who has seen one wearing summer furs.

A billion bushels of wheat are scheduled for this year in the crop estimates. Talking in billions has become a national custom.

There are two kinds of people who are of no help to America: Those who want to run the war and those who want to run away from it.

The Iceland coal fields will supply 180,000,000 tons of high-grade coal this year—but don't wait for the coal to arrive from Iceland before you order.

Savants now deny that we think with the brain, asserting that we think with the whole body. This larger distribution of the blame makes it easier to bear.

Nor is there anything that makes the war gardener much sorer than to have the fellow half a mile away get a line shower when his own garden is in need of rain.

After long immersion a noted savant comes up for air with the discovery that "sauerkraut" is of Dutch rather than German origin. Anyhow it tastes too good to be "in Dutch" with this nation.

That German talk about indemnities from the United States and Great Britain covering the country's deficit may not be all bluff. They're such wonderful people at fooling themselves, you know.

Probably most men of forty-five would rejoice at being drafted for the war, as it would take them away from whatever it is they are doing.

Speaking of speeding up, turning out a destroyer that used to take two years to build, in a little over two weeks, is certainly going some.

The soap business is to be put on a war basis. So far as the small boy with ears is concerned he will not care if soap is out of business entirely!

A war orator cannot be surrounded by any "safety first" system, but he is entitled to every protection that science and diligence can provide.

"This is a time when kings must stick together," says Emperor Charles, and he may or may not have had flypaper in mind when he said it.

Factories Busy in New York

Monthly Bulletin Reports a Very Satisfactory Condition of Affairs.

ADVANCE IN WAGES NOTED

Average Weekly Earnings Increased Over Last Year—Britain May Have New Political Labor Party—General News of Interest.

The New York state factories had 9 per cent more employees and 52 per cent greater payrolls in May, 1918, than in May, 1916, according to the June number of the Monthly Bulletin of the New York state industrial commission.

"Reports of manufacturing activity received for May," it says, "show a slight decrease in the total number of employees, compared with the preceding month. Of the 11 industrial groups of the state only three show an increase, namely, metals, machinery and conveyances, wood manufactures, and a negligible increase in furs, leather and rubber goods. The largest gain recorded is in the metal industries, which includes many of those industries engaged in work for the government account."

GENERAL LABOR NOTES

A meeting has been held to bring about the formation of a new political labor party composed strictly of members of British trade unions, as opposed to the labor party, which includes the socialistic element. The meeting did not indicate that the movement had any great strength. The majority of the delegates were unknown in labor circles and very few represented any strength in their unions. The absence of leaders of national prominence showed that the labor politicians do not take the movement seriously.

By the end of July it will be necessary to enroll men for merchant marine training, at the rate of 4,000 a month in the next 18 months, so great is the multiplication of the ships of the merchant fleet. Six hundred new ships will be put into commission on the west coast alone, and 1,000 new men will be needed each month for a year and a half merely to man these vessels. There are now 25 free navigation and eight free engineering schools in operation.

Abolition of the individual wage contract at the General Electric works in Pittsfield, Mass., has been ordered by the national war labor board, and this has prevented a strike among the 7,000 employees there. This abrogation may be a forerunner of similar action to eliminate irritation among many laboring men working under similar conditions. Chairman Taft and Walsh still endeavor to work out a fair collective bargaining plan.

While the house was adopting the conference agreement on the \$2,500,000 sundry civil bill it was revealed that it will be the effort of the war labor policies board to standardize wages as a means of meeting the acute labor situation. Acting Republican Leader Gillette declared he believed the labor of the country would be "held in the grasp of the board," and he questioned the wisdom of conferring so much power on it.

A resolution protesting against the prohibition amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill now before congress was adopted by the Central Federated Labor union of New York. The resolution urged President Wilson to use his influence against legislation which would deprive workingmen of "their food drink"—beer—which one speaker asserted would be obtained, whether legally or illegally.

The first union of cigarmakers of America was formed early in the fifties, in Baltimore, but it was not until June 22, 1864, that a national cigarmakers' union was formed, which, at their convention held in Buffalo in 1864, was changed into the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

In London more than 200 members of trades unions met to form a political party distinct from the present labor party. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the latter's termination of the political truce.

Wisconsin's industrial commission has been asked to fix \$13.30 a week as the minimum wage for women and minors employed in that state.

The practicability of protective clothing for women and girl workers has been demonstrated in British industries.

The number of women factory workers in Michigan has more than doubled the last year, according to official estimates.

A recently created ministry of public welfare in Austria has control of industrial and protective labor legislation.

The Michigan Association of Workers for the Blind is training blind mechanics to repair gasoline engines.

Six hundred employees of Lewisohn, Pa., concerns have opened a co-operative store.

A movement is on foot throughout Ireland at present to form an Irish labor party.

At the Woolwich arsenal in England 28,000 women workers are employed.

NOT SATISFIED WITH RAISE

International Paper Mills Employees Displeased Over Action of the National War Labor Board.

Disatisfied with the general increase of ten cents an hour as directed by the national war labor board, members of the pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers union in Glens Falls, N. Y., Palmer Falls, Fort Edward and Hudson Falls decided not to report for work in the International Paper company mills. They say they will seek employment in other plants where they can earn bigger wages.

John Burke, president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, said that the action of the men would not be sanctioned as a strike, although the decision of the men would affect all mills of the International Paper company in the country.

OF INTEREST TO LABOR

Seven thousand machine workers at Bridgeport, Conn., dropped their tools and walked out of various manufacturing plants because their wage demands were not acceded to. At a mass meeting after their walkout the machineists were appealed to by army officers and a member of their international order to return to work. They voted unanimously, however, to remain out until the manufacturers have submitted to them a written pledge that any decision made by the war labor board, now the judge of the controversy, will be adhered to by the employers, and that any wage award will be retroactive to May 1. The strikers spent their idle time soliciting purchases of War Savings stamps.

That about 75 members of the International Typographical union throughout the United States and Canada have been killed in France or died in military camps, is the statement of President Marsden G. Scott of the organization, in a letter sent to subordinate unions. Mortuary benefits amounting to \$22,350 have been paid their relatives, and \$354,000 was paid out by the organization to 1,500 old age pensioners in 1917, according to the letter.

Plans for an international labor conference on the Mexican border within the next three months, at which a Pan-American federation of labor will be organized, were made at a meeting of American Federation of Labor officials and Louis N. Morones, Salvador Alvarez and P. Morales, representing the Mexican Federation of Labor. Representatives of labor organizations of all Pan-American countries will be invited.

Labor difficulties among chainmakers which were nearing the strike stage in many places were adjusted at a conference at Washington by employers and workmen in West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. The plants are engaged on war contracts supply. An increased wage scale was granted the men.

Strikes are prohibited for the period of the war under an agreement reached between the Marine Engineers' Beneficial association, the American Steamship association and the shipping board. Union members failing to submit grievances to the board for settlement will become subject to discipline by the beneficial association.

Engineers at the waterworks, laboring men, attaches of the city hospital and other city employees of Alliance, O., were granted increases in pay ranging from 10 to 18 per cent. Acting Chief of Police Hawkins is increased from \$150 to \$165 a month, as he must pay the fares of prisoners he takes to the county workhouse at Canton.

Union shipyard workers, said by their leaders to number approximately 2,000, laid down their tools at the Coughlin shipyards at Vancouver, B. C. They professed unwillingness to operate machines driven by power supplied by the Western Canada Power company, whose union electrical workers are on strike.

Nine hundred experienced men have signed the pledge for farm work for one month this season in Ohio, largely through the efforts of the farm help specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Other states are also securing workers in this manner.

Street car service in Columbus, O., was at a complete standstill because of a strike of union car men, who walked out because of the refusal of the Columbus Railway and Power and Light company to reinstate seven of the men who had been discharged.

Men employed at the Penarroya mines, the most important in Spain, have announced a general strike will be called soon. The government's efforts to avert the strike have failed.

Of the 8,000 girls who applied for service as military telephone operators with the American forces abroad only 650 have been accepted.

The largest electrically propelled vessel in the world and the first ever built in that country, is now nearing completion in England.

Girl scouts in various parts of the country have embarked on the task of training women and girl war workers in housekeeping.

Eighty thousand American women are now employed in industries supplying canned goods to the war and navy departments.

There are almost 7,000 children under sixteen employed in Rhode Island factories.

Piecework rates in the British cotton industry are now 40 per cent over standard.

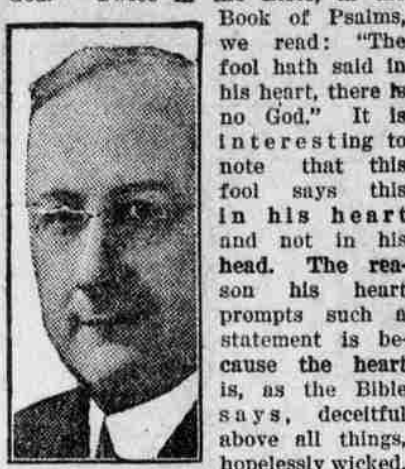
Trade unions in Germany are demanding the creation of labor boards

Three Bible Fools

By REV. W. W. KETCHUM
Director of Practical Work Course,
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

I. The Atheistic Fool.

The one who says, "There is no God." Twice in the Bible, in the



Now the Bible does not set out to prove that God is. It assumes that every intelligent man will believe this, and so its pages open with the sublime and stupendous statement: "In the beginning God." The Bible, however, does tell us that "the heavens declare the glory of God," and that "the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen." So while the Bible does not try to prove that God is, it does tell us that God, whose existence it assumes, may be known. It tells us that nature is one of the books which God has given us, in which he tells us about himself. It tells us that another book in which God is revealed is the Bible itself. The written word of God, and that a third one is the living or incarnate Word, the Lord Jesus Christ, of whom it is said: "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him;" that is, "Ied him forth," as Doctor Scofield says, "into full revelation."

No man, then, need be in ignorance of God with three books making him known, and with such a threefold revelation of God, how can anyone deny that God is, or be ignorant of him?

II. The One Who Plays the Fool.

He is the person who fails to take God into account; that is, he acts as if there were no God. Saul did this when he sought David's life. He left God out of his reckoning in his determination to slay David, and one night when he was encamped, surrounded by his soldiers and bodyguard, David stealthily made his way through the guard "one of his trusty followers," and removed the bolster from under Saul's head, and the cruse of water and the spear that were by his side, without awakening him or any of the soldiers. Withdrawing in safety to the hillside, David shouted back to the captain of Saul's army, "Abner! Abner!" and when this sleepy captain, with Saul and the encamped soldiers awakened, they saw David on the hillside, stretching forth his trophies that they might see that he could have taken Saul's life if he had chosen. Then it was that Saul, realizing that he had left God out of his reckoning in his attempt to slay David, exclaimed: "I have played the fool."

And so does every one who does not take God into account. The man or the woman who schemes or plans or lives as if there were no God in the world is as big a fool as the person who says in his heart: "There is no God." Both are fools because they deny the existence of God; one by his words professes his atheism, while the other lives his.

III. The Rich Fool.

He is the man whose ambition in life is to accumulate wealth.

Christ portrays him in the parable of the man who, having a great harvest pulled down his barns and built greater and when they were filled said to himself, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease; eat, drink and be merry." But God said unto him, "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee; then whose shall these things be which thou hast provided?" How many folks there are in the world with whom the supreme thing in life is the getting of material things, their one ambition to accumulate wealth? They strain and scheme and work and worry to get gain, forgetting that a day is coming when their souls shall be required of them, and then, if they have succeeded, like the rich man in the parable, it will be pertinent to ask them, "Whose shall these things be?" And if they die, having laid up treasures for themselves, and are not rich toward God, they have gone into the other world as paupers.

One night in New York city a wealthy man lay dying. He had every material thing the heart could desire, but one thing he felt his need of, and that was prayer. Sending for his gardener, a godly soul, he asked him to pray for him, and when the gardener had finished his simple, fervent prayer, the dying millionaire said: "John, now sing for me." "What shall I sing?" asked the gardener. And the man who was rich in houses and lands and bonds and mortgages replied: "Sing, John, the song, 'Come ye sinners, poor and needy, weak and weary, sick and sore,'" and the gardener sang this blessed song of invitation to the millionaire who knew that with God his money did not count and that if he was to be saved it must be as a poor and needy sinner.

TENNESSEE

Epitome of Interesting Events That Are Transpiring Over the State

Selmer.—The annual reunion of the Albert Sidney Johnson camp of Confederate Veterans was held in the Shiloh Church on Shiloh National Military park. A splendid program was arranged for the occasion.

Lexington.—The construction of a new and handsome house of worship for the congregation of Friendship Baptist Church on Buffalo river will be the immediate result of a revival at that church, which closed last week.

Selmer.—Rev. Emmett R. Ramey sailed from New York for France, where he enters the Y. M. C. A. work. He was cheerful in his farewell greetings to Selmer relatives and said that duty called him across the seas. He represents one of the oldest and most prominent McNairy county families.

Chattanooga.—A score or more of full-blooded Indians are quartered at Camp Greenleaf in Chickamauga park. The Indians came here with about one thousand recruits for the medical camp from Camp Travis, Texas. The Indians were formerly infantrymen, but were recently transferred to the medical corps.

Graysville.—Dr. G. H. Miller, a prominent dentist of Dayton, Tenn., was shot to death by his 14-year-old stepson, Arthur Hawkins, here. The body of Dr. Miller was found lying along the road near Graysville. The cause of the killing is reported to be the separation of Miller and his wife. Young Hawkins was arrested and is said to have admitted the killing.

Murfreesboro.—Fire, which originated in the first floor of the Y. M. C. A. building here for some time threatened the destruction of the business section of the city, and the Nashville fire department was called for help. The Y. M. C. A. building was completely gutted and the flames spread to two adjoining buildings, a cafe and a grocery, which were damaged to a great extent.

Lebanon.—William D. Young, John A. Hyden, Will W. Colvert and Corley Jennings, students of Cumberland university, have gone to Fort Sheridan, Ill., where they will receive two months' intensive military training under the direction of the United States government for the purpose of fitting the men to assist the government officer in training college men during the coming college year.

Knoxville.—All industries in Tennessee, except those essential to war, must cease operation during the winter, owing to the scarcity of coal, according to W. E. Myer, United States fuel administrator for Tennessee, who was here to confer with fuel officials and to assist in plans for the introduction of the skip-stop system on the street railway.

"The coal situation grows more serious daily," said Mr. Myer, "and in supplying coal first thought must be given to the industries essential to the carrying on of the war and to the homes. All industries which are non-essential to the carrying on of the war must cease operation, for it will be impossible to supply them with coal."

Nashville.—The state board of election commissioners met at the capitol. Chairman J. M. Brackin, of Dyersburg, and Secretary L. J. Pardue, of Ashland City, were present. The secretary was authorized to draft resolutions of respect in memory of Judge J. R. Penland, the Republican member of the board, of Knoxville, whose death occurred a few days ago. Under the law the board has thirty days in which to name his successor, and the board decided to postpone action in the matter for the present, as there are no duties that Judge Penland's successor would be called on to perform until after the August election.

W. H. Nelson, warden, has submitted to the Tennessee board of control a report covering the operations of the mines for the period of six months ending June 30, 1918. The report goes exhaustively into detail, touching every phase of the operation.

Nashville.—The forthcoming annual report of the state insurance department will show an increase of over \$50,000 in gross revenue over last year. It will also show that for 1915, 1916 and 1917 the receipts amounted to over \$20,000 more than the preceding three years. This is due chiefly to increasing business.

The department has been able during the past year to recover about \$12,000 back taxes. In one instance the department found where a company had operated in the state for past eighteen years without paying all taxes as required by law. From this company it collected \$8,775.75 back taxes, covering the past eighteen years.

Bristol.—One of the latest schemes to raise money for the local Red Cross chapter has been put into effect here, country produce, live stock and poultry being sold at auction.



The dealer who has achieved big success does not waste his time, energy and money trying to sell unknown accessories. He knows that cheap accessories are a speculation, pure and simple, both for him and his customers. He is not willing to put himself in the class with the makers of products that are "just as good." He banks on a steady, consistent turnover. Moco Monkey Grip the one established patch, the one that is universally accepted as standard. This famous tire patch has been tested by impartial experts and pronounced perfect in performance. It withstands the frictional heat generated under any conditions of service. If your dealer does not handle, order direct, prepaid if money accompanies order. Put up in two size cans only, 4 square inches \$1.00, 108 square inches \$1.75.

Manufactured only by the Moco Laboratories, Inc. Oklahoma City, Okla.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

Girl students in New Brunswick are gathering sphagnum moss for use in surgical dressings.

KIDNEY TROUBLE OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS BACKACHE

When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder.

It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases.

This preparation so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

MR. UMSON AT HIS WORST

Uncalled-For Food Criticism That Could Only Be Properly Answered by Flying Crockery.

Umson leaned back in his chair at the dinner table, held a corky between the thumb and finger of his right hand, and eyed it closely.

Mrs. Umson looked, but did not smile.

Pinching the cake and moving it up and down as if to carefully ascertain its weight, Umson continued his inspection.

By this time Mrs. Umson was glowing.

"Well," she said, "I suppose you are going to poke fun at my cooking again?"

"Far from it," her husband answered.

"I was testing its resiliency—"

"Its what?"

"And also taking note of its compactness and strength."

"Isn't that making fun of it?"

"My dear, you may have unwittingly made a great discovery."

"How's that?"

"This thing may not be much of a success as a cake, but it might make a wonderful substitute for a rubber heel."—Youngstown Telegram.

Well Named.

Old Lady.—Can you tell me what is inside the sandbags, young man?

Special Constable.—Sand, ma'am—hence the name.—London Punch.

Combine The Grains

That's what is done in making Grape-Nuts food — barley and other grains are used with wheat. This adds to food value and flavor and the sum total requires less wheat. The malted barley in Grape-Nuts also helps digest other foods. For an economical, nourishing and delicious food, try

Grape-Nuts